United Nations A/64/784–S/2010/249

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In addition to my previous letter dated 10 May 2010, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 14 May 2010 regarding the so-called "parliamentary elections" to be held on 23 May 2010 in the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 14 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

14 May 2010

According to the reports circulated by the mass media outlets of the Republic of Armenia so-called "parliamentary elections" are being arranged to take place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 23 May 2010.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan reiterates in this regard that the unrecognized separatist regime in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan represents nothing but an illegal structure established by Armenia on the basis of ethnic cleansing of the Azerbaijani population. The so-called "elections" are conducted in order to camouflage the annexation policy of Armenia and are aimed at consolidation of the results of the continued occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

Conduct of such "elections" gravely violates the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the norms and principles of international law, since they are held in the absence of the original Azerbaijani population of the Nagorno-Karabakh region, and, therefore, shall have no legal effect whatsoever.

Any kind of elections in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be recognized as fair and free once the expelled Azerbaijani population takes a full, direct and equal part in their conduct in a lawful and democratic environment, equally to the Armenian population of the region. Holding such elections will be possible after the withdrawal of the Armenian occupying forces, normalization of life in the region, creation of the necessary conditions for restoration of the dialogue and cooperation between the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities of Nagorno-Karabakh. These steps will open up the possibility for the elaboration of self-rule status for the Nagorno-Karabakh population within Azerbaijan.

The Republic of Azerbaijan calls upon the Armenian side to stop its destructive practice of illegal steps, which does not have any prospects, and instead to demonstrate goodwill and take a constructive position in the negotiation process, which has dynamically evolved through the last year, in order to find as soon as possible a durable solution to the conflict on the basis of the norms and principles of international law.

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 13 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Prevention of armed conflict

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 18 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

By addressing this letter to you, I would like to draw your attention to the ongoing dangerous propaganda campaign of the Government of Azerbaijan during the current session of the General Assembly, examples of which are contained in documents A/64/760-S/2010/211, dated 28 April 2010, and A/64/782-S/2010/239, dated 13 May 2010, circulated by the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations.

In my previous letters addressing similar communications, I have repeatedly pointed out the destructive nature of the state propaganda machinery of Azerbaijan.

By spreading groundless information and fictitious scenarios orchestrated by its governmental agencies and ministries, Azerbaijan hinders the proceedings of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly and demonstrates pitiful efforts to falsify and distort the developments in the region.

The accusations contained in the above-mentioned letters of Azerbaijan are not only baseless and counterproductive, but, more importantly, they endanger the negotiation process for the peaceful and comprehensive resolution of the Nagorno Karabakh issue mediated by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group Co-Chairs.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations A/64/786

General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 May 2010
English
Original: Russian

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 13
Prevention of armed conflict

Letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement on the situation in the Kyrgyz Republic by the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on 8 May 2010 at an informal meeting of heads of CSTO member States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 13.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement on the situation in the Kyrgyz Republic by the heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan

We, the heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), view with concern the events that occurred in the Kyrgyz Republic in April 2010 and led to an unconstitutional change of power. Considering these events to be an internal affair of the Kyrgyz Republic, we express our profound sorrow and condolences for the extensive loss of life and for the property damage resulting from these events.

We address the people of Kyrgyzstan and declare the need to return public and political life in the country swiftly and peacefully to a path of legality and normality, and to prevent violence, restore the rule of law, observe human rights and freedoms in the Kyrgyz Republic and legitimize Government institutions.

We believe that it is necessary to provide the people of the Kyrgyz Republic with humanitarian and other assistance in order to stabilize the situation in the country as soon as possible. We declare the readiness of CSTO member States to provide such assistance, and also their interest in constructive cooperation in that area with other countries and international organizations.

We reaffirm the strategic focus for the comprehensive development of cooperation within CSTO, with the active involvement of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Moscow, 8 May 2010

United Nations A/64/787

General Assembly

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21 May 2010

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 23
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 15 March 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina addressed to you, transmitting in an annex a statement by the Argentine Republic on the most recent developments in relation to the Falkland Islands (A/64/711).

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has no doubt about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their surrounding maritime areas.

The principle of self-determination, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, underlies our position on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. There can be no negotiation on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands unless and until such time as the Falkland Islanders so wish. They have made clear that they wish to remain British.

The Government of the United Kingdom supports the self-determination focus of your message to the Special Committee on Decolonization, conveyed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, at the opening of the 2010 session of the Special Committee on 25 February 2010. You said that it was crucial for administering Powers to work with the people of the Territories under their administration to generate further momentum for self-determination.

The Government of the United Kingdom is of the view that the current approach of the Special Committee on Decolonization is not working. By voting to reject an attempt to qualify the principle of self-determination in its consideration of draft resolution A/C.4/63/L.6 (adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 63/108 A), the Fourth Committee reaffirmed that there was no alternative to the principle of self-determination in the process of decolonization. By its vote, it also reaffirmed that the principle of self-determination is a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions. The Government of the United Kingdom believes that the Special Committee should now acknowledge that

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Fourth Committee vote and recognize the application of the principle of self-determination as the only long-term solution, in the twenty-first century, with regard to the remaining Territories.

The Government of the United Kingdom rejects any suggestion that hydrocarbons exploration in Falkland Islands waters amounts to unilateral action by the Government of the United Kingdom and is being carried out in contravention of General Assembly resolution 31/49 of 1 December 1976. The Government of the United Kingdom has encouraged the Government of the Falkland Islands to develop its own economy and future, and respects the Islanders' wishes. The decision to proceed with hydrocarbons exploration was made by the Government of the Falkland Islands and is part of the legitimate business of that Government carried out in accordance with local and international law.

The Government of the United Kingdom regrets the reduction in cooperation over South Atlantic affairs in recent years. It notes that in 2007 the Government of Argentina chose to withdraw from the 1995 UK-Argentina Joint Declaration on Cooperation over Offshore Activities in the South West Atlantic. It also notes that Argentina is refusing to participate in fisheries cooperation under the South Atlantic Fisheries Commission, despite the serious impact on the environmental sustainability of fish stocks in the South Atlantic. It further notes that Argentina chose to impose a ban on charter flights to the Falkland Islands in 2003, and continues to restrict aircraft from South America travelling to the islands. Argentina still maintains long-standing bans on companies working in both the Falkland Islands and Argentina.

So far in 2010, Argentina has sought to restrict the passage of ships to the Falkland Islands through Argentine waters through Presidential Decree 256/2010 and provisions within Argentine law. The Government of the United Kingdom considers that Presidential Decree 256/2010 and Disposition 14/2010 are not compliant with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. That Convention provides for ships of all States to enjoy the right of innocent passage through territorial seas and freedom of navigation in the waters beyond the territorial sea. Furthermore, with respect to the Strait of Magellan, the rights of international shipping to navigate these waters expeditiously and without obstacle is affirmed in the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Chile and Argentina with respect to the Strait of Magellan. Article 10 of the Treaty of Magellan further provides that: "The Argentine Republic undertakes to maintain, at any time and in whatever circumstances, the right of ships of all flags to navigate expeditiously and without obstacles through its jurisdictional waters to and from the Strait of Magellan."

These actions demonstrate a disregard for international law and appear to be aimed at punishing a small self-sufficient people for their self-determined wish to retain their current sovereignty status.

The Government of the United Kingdom also notes that the Government of Argentina chose to introduce national legislation in 2009 that purports to include the Falkland Islands within a pre-existing Argentine province. This demonstrates a disregard by the Government of Argentina for British sovereignty, the Falkland Islands democratically elected Government and, most importantly, the Falkland Islands people's right to self-determination and their interests.

The Government of the United Kingdom remains open to discussions with the Government of Argentina on a whole range of issues relating to cooperation in the South Atlantic. Last year the Governments of the United Kingdom, Argentina and the Falkland Islands worked together to organize two visits of Argentine next of kin to the Islands; the events were very successful and were an example of good cooperation. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to encourage the Government of Argentina and the Falkland Islands Government to foster an environment of mutual cooperation between the Falkland Islands and Argentina, using the formula on sovereignty contained in the UK-Argentina Joint Statement of 19 October 1989.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of the present letter as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 23.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 17 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that on 16 April 2010 at 1130 and 1230 hours respectively, two Israeli enemy patrols crossed the technical fence in the area of Naqqar on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a. The first patrol did not cross the line of withdrawal. The second crossed the line of withdrawal, penetrating some 150 metres into Lebanese territory.

My Government considers those actions to be a clear act of aggression against the national sovereignty of my country, a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), and a threat to international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 96
General and complete disarmament

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text entitled "Statement by the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan — in connection with the signature of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms", adopted on 8 May 2010 at an informal meeting of heads of CSTO member States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 96, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan — in connection with the signature of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) welcome the signature of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. They consider this agreement to be an important component of the international security architecture that reflects the substantial contribution of Russia and the United States to the cause of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The principle of equal and indivisible security is the cornerstone of the new Treaty on Strategic Offensive Arms. Strict parity has been maintained in all of its provisions.

The new Treaty replaces one of the most significant disarmament agreements in history: the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START Treaty). The START Treaty played a historic role in the maintenance of international peace and strategic stability and security. It served as a foundation for the establishment of a qualitatively new atmosphere of trust, openness and predictability in the process of reducing strategic offensive arms, which is reflected in the new Treaty.

In addition to the Russian Federation and the United States of America, the other States parties to the START Treaty were the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine. The historic role of that Treaty would have been incomplete without the significant efforts undertaken by those States to implement it, or without their full compliance with the commitments assumed under the 1992 Lisbon Protocol. The voluntary renouncement of nuclear weapons by the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine, and their accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as non-nuclear-weapon States, had a beneficial impact on strategic stability as a whole.

The CSTO member States underline the importance of the Joint Statement of 4 December 2009 by the United States of America and the Russian Federation on the Expiration of the START Treaty, which reaffirms the security assurances enshrined in the Budapest Memorandum of 5 December 1994 for the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

In view of the expiration of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the CSTO member States note the crucial importance of the inseparable link enshrined in the Treaty between strategic offensive and defensive arms, and the increasing importance of this interrelationship in the process of strategic offensive arms

reduction. The Treaty was concluded on the basis of the current levels of strategic defensive systems in the Russian Federation and the United States, and a change in these levels entitles each Party to determine its further participation in the process of strategic offensive arms reduction.

We are convinced that any build-up of non-nuclear strategic offensive arms will have a negative impact on international security and strategic stability. The CSTO member States call for continued discussions between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on a whole range of issues related to the establishment of non-nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-based ballistic missiles.

The CSTO member States believe that the new Treaty will help to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime, expand the disarmament process and make it more multilateral in nature. The CSTO member States call on all nuclear-weapon States to join the efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and to make a more active contribution to the disarmament process.

Moscow, 8 May 2010